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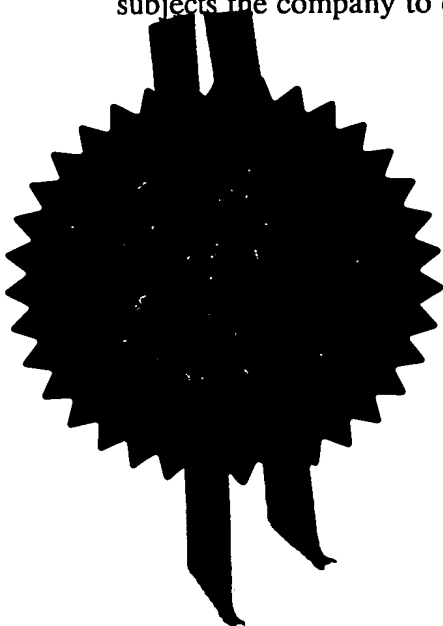
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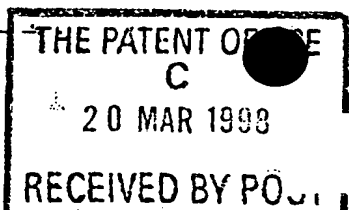
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9805880.3

20 MAR 1998

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The Patent Office

Cardiff Road  
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1. Your reference

57.272 UK

2. Patent application number

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9805880.3

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

Sofitech N.V.

Rue de Stalle 140  
B-1180 Brussels

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

Belgium 06546303000

4. Title of the invention

Hydrophobically modified polymers for water control

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

MIRZA, Akram Karim

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

c/o Schlumberger Cambridge Research Ltd  
High Cross, Madingley Road  
Cambridge  
CB3 0EL

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

06974299001

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Country

Priority application number  
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Date of filing  
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Number of earlier application

Date of filing  
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8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

YES

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
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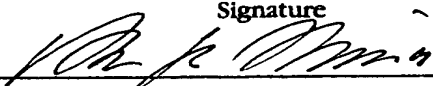
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Priority documents -  
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Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77) ✓  
Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77) ✓  
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11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application

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Date



18 March 1998

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom MIRZA, Akram Karim 01223-325268

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### Hydrophobically Modified Polymers for Water Control

The present invention relates to cross-linkable hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymers for reducing the water  
5 production of a hydrocarbon well drilled through subterranean formations. More particularly it relates to such polymers and polymer containing compositions for selectively reducing the flow of subterranean aqueous fluids into a well while maintaining the hydrocarbon production.

10

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

During the life cycle of a hydrocarbon well, e.g., a well for  
15 extracting oil or natural gas from the Earth, the producing well commonly also yields water. In these instances, the amount of water produced from the well tends to increase over time with a concomitant reduction of hydrocarbon production. Frequently, the production of water becomes so profuse that remedial measures  
20 have to be taken to decrease the water/hydrocarbon production ratio. As a final consequence of the increasing water production, the well has to be abandoned.

Various techniques have been developed and used for reducing the  
25 quantity of water produced from oil and/or gas wells. For example, US Pat. No. 3,719,228 discloses a method of treating a subterranean formation containing hydrocarbons and brine to stimulate the production of hydrocarbons: A preflush composition comprised of a water solution of rosin soap and fatty acid soap  
30 is injected into the formation. The preflush reacts with connate brine to produce a precipitate that blocks the brine-bearing passages. The composition does not react with hydrocarbons thereby allowing hydrocarbon-bearing passages to remain open.

Another alternative method is disclosed in US Pat. No.

4,617,132: A sandstone formation is contacted with an aqueous solution containing a water soluble anionic polymer having a molecular weight greater than 100,000. As the next step, the anionic polymer is contacted with a fluid containing a water soluble cationic polymer having a weight greater than 1,000. As a result of the contact of the anionic with the cationic polymer, coacervation occurs between the two polymers which reduces the amount of the anionic polymer removed from the formation by fluids produced therefrom. The presence of stabilized polymer in the formation reduces the water/oil ratio by reducing the permeability of the formation to water in the wellbore area.

15 In yet another technique, disclosed in US Pat. No. 5,203,834, comprises the steps of injecting a gas, a polymer composition capable to form a foamed gel with the gas, and a delayed gel degrading agent being capable of opening pathways in the gel.

20 The gelation of high molecular weight polymers ( $M_w > 10^6$  g/mol) has been extensively used in the development of water-based treatment fluids for water control is further described for example by R. D. Sydansk in "Acrylamide-polymer/chromium(III)-carboxylate gels for near wellbore matrix treatments", 7th SPE Symp. Enhanced Oil Recovery, Tulsa, Ok., April 1988, SPE/DoE 20214, or by R. S. Seright in: "Placement of gels to modify injection profiles", SPE/DoE Symp. Enhanced Oil Recovery, Tulsa, Ok., April 1994, SPE 27740. Typically for those methods, an aqueous solution of a high molecular weight polymer, such as a polyacrylamide/polyacrylate copolymer (a so-called partially-hydrolysed polyacrylamide), is gelled *in situ* in a porous formation using a metal cross-linker such as  $Cr^{3+}$  or small water-soluble organic cross-linkers such as formaldehyde and



formaldehyde/phenol. Other water-soluble polymers such as poly(vinyl alcohol), the polysaccharide guar gum and the copolymer poly(vinylpyrrolidone-co-2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulphonic acid) which can be cross-linked with a variety of cross-linking agents such as  $Zr^{4+}$  and boric acid.

A more recent approach is described by A. Keller and K. A. Narhin: "The effect of counterions on the chain conformation of polyelectrolytes, as assessed by extensibility in elongational flow: the influence of multiple valency", *J. Polym. Sci.: Part B: Polymer Phys.*, **32**, 1697-1706 (1994). It includes the cross-linking of poly(sodium 4-styrenesulphonate) using  $Al^{3+}$  ions to form a gel. The concentration of the high molecular weight hydrophilic polymers used to form hydrogels is typically in the range 3-10 g/l.

Hydrophobically-modified polymers as such and their application as thickening agents in aqueous fluids has been extensively described. The principal application of these polymers is as viscosifying agents and they are commonly referred to as associative thickeners; these polymers are also known as polysoaps. The associative behaviour is generated by a small mole fraction (typically  $\leq 0.05$ ) of hydrophobic groups which, as separate monomers, are not soluble in water. The hydrophobic groups undergo intermolecular association in aqueous solution above the overlap concentration which results in a significant increase in solution viscosity.

Hydrophobically-modified polymers can be gelled in the presence of monomeric surfactants. For example, large increases in the viscosity of solutions of hydrophobically-modified poly(acrylic acid) in the presence of anionic, cationic and non-ionic surfactants have been disclosed. A brief review of the

interaction between hydrophobically-modified polymers and surfactants can be found in: Lindman, B. and Thalberg, K., "Polymer-surfactant interactions - recent developments" in *Interactions of Surfactants with Polymers and Proteins*, E.D. Goddard and K.P. Ananthapadmanabhan (eds.), pp. 203-276, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida (1992).

In the U.S. Patent No. 4,532,052, the use of branched organic polymers for various well treating operations is described. The known polymers include hydrophilic and combinations of hydrophilic and hydrophobic side groups. The preferred examples are characterized as having large hydrophilic branches.

In the U.S. Patent No. 5,003,006, there are described cross-linked block copolymers containing polar and non-polar segments, with the polar segments generally making up at least 50 per cent.

It is the object of the invention to provide new polymers for water control application.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the invention, hydrophobically modified water-soluble polymers are provided which are capable of being chemically cross-linked to produce permanent gels in water-bearing formations. The polymers are characterized by a linear chain or backbone and attached thereto hydrophobic side groups at random locations. The term "linear" is defined as the absence of extended side groups/chains others than the hydrophobic groups. The term "extended" can be interpreted as having a molecular weight of more than 200.

It has been found that hydrophobically modified polymers when based on block copolymers, tend to form an inferior gel presumably due to presence of inhomogeneous gelation. In addition there is economic advantage when producing polymers with high molecular weight through a random co-polymerization process. The use of large polymers is advantageous as it reduces the polymer concentration required to achieve a desired level of viscosity. Within the scope of the present invention, a high molecular weight can be defined as a molecular weight in excess of 50,000, more preferably in excess of 100,000. A preferable upper limit for the size of the polymers is given by a molecular weight of 15 million, preferably 5 million, more preferably 500,000 or less.

The polymers preferably comprise low concentrations (0.5-5 mole percent) of hydrophobic monomers which randomly co-polymerise with the hydrophilic monomers to form random copolymers. The hydrophilic units of the polymer, which constitute preferably 95-99.5 mole percent of the polymer chain, contain preferably at least some small fraction of functional groups which can be chemically cross-linked to produce a gel. Alternatively, the hydrophobic groups themselves can contain chemical functions which can be the sites of cross-linking. Preferred hydrophobic groups are alkyl groups of more than six , preferably eight, and even more preferably 12 carbon atoms, and derivatives thereof.

Chemical cross-linking is defined as forming a chemical bond between the cross-linked polymers. Chemical cross-linking is understood to be stable and thermally irreversible. Some of the advantages in the use of hydrophobically modified polymers are responsiveness to hydrocarbons resulting in a reduction in the adhesive strength of gels and an extreme retardation of

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gelation, and solubilisation of large organic cross-linking agents.

The cross-linking agents can be either inorganic ions (or ionic  
5 complexes) or polar organic molecules. When the polymer contains ionic groups such as carboxylate or sulphonate functions the polymer chains can be cross-linked by inorganic ions such as chromium(III) or zirconium(IV), frequently in the presence of ligands, such as acetate or adipate ions, to control the rate of  
10 cross-linking. Alternatively, organic cross-linking agents can be used. For example, the amide groups on poly(acrylamide) can be cross-linked with formaldehyde or a mixture of formaldehyde and phenol. The disadvantages of using formaldehyde or similar small molecules are their toxicity and issues of disposal. The  
15 larger reagents such as hexanal and heptanal, which are not classed as toxic, would be suitable cross-linking agents but are not sufficiently soluble in water to cross-link normal hydrophilic polymers such as the poly(acrylamide)/poly(acrylate) copolymer. However, these larger cross-linking agents are  
20 solubilised in aqueous solutions by hydrophobically-modified poly(acrylamide) polymers and can thence cross-link them.

These and other features of the invention, preferred embodiments and variants thereof, and further advantages of the invention  
25 will become appreciated and understood by those skilled in the art from the detailed description following below.

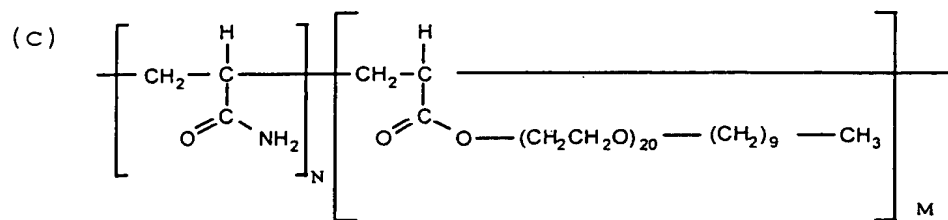
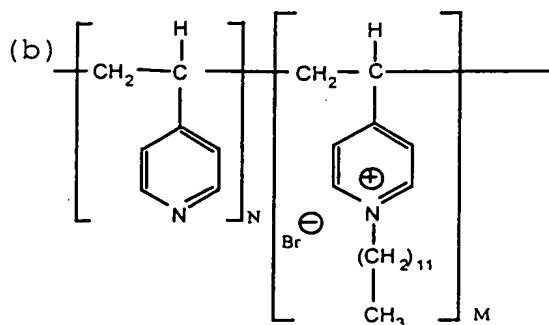
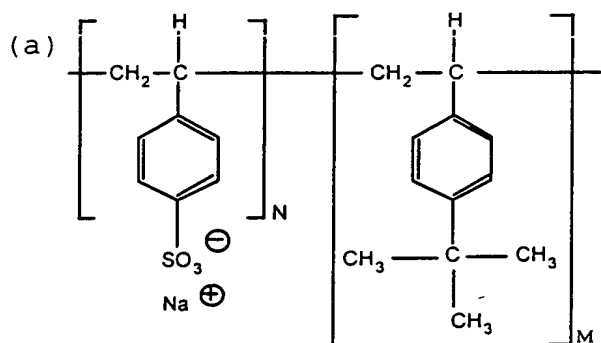
#### MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

30

A large number of hydrophobically-modified polymers are known as such and suitable for the purpose of the present invention. These polymers are based on the modification of common water-

soluble (hydrophilic) polymers such as poly(acrylamide), poly(acrylic acid), poly(vinylpyridine), hydroxyethylcellulose and poly(ethylene oxide). The structure of examples of

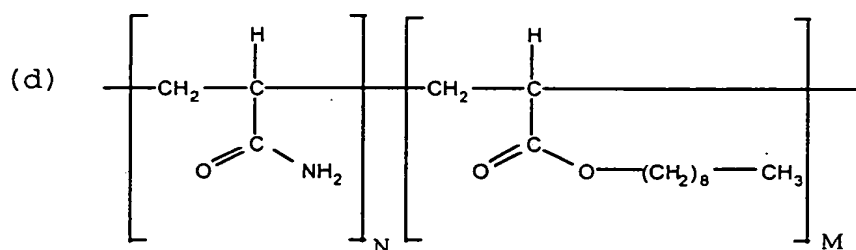
5 poly(sodium 4-styrenesulphonate) (a), poly(vinylpyridine) (b), and poly(acrylamide) (c):



The fraction  $M/(M+N)$  denotes the mole fraction of hydrophobic  
15 monomers in the polymer.

The following formulae describe the structure of further examples which can be readily cross-linked using known cross-linkers.

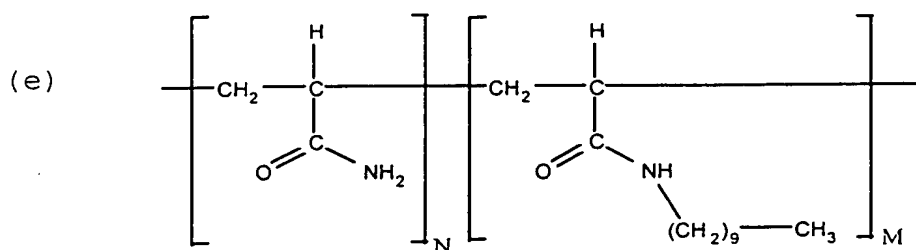
- 5 The structure of a hydrophobically-modified poly(acrylamide) where the hydrophobic modification takes the form of replacing about 3 mole percent ( $M/(M+N)=0.03$ ) of the acrylamide units with the hydrophobic monomer n-nonyl acrylate is:



10

This polymer has an average molecular weight of about  $5 \times 10^6$  g/mole and it can be readily cross-linked with chromium(III) or zirconium(IV) or the organic cross-linker hexanal. Where the gels formed by conventional poly(acrylamide)/poly(acrylate) copolymers undergo syneresis and shrink, the gels formed by hydrophobically-modified polymers in otherwise identical formulations undergo syneresis at approximately half the rate of the hydrophilic polymers. It is also observed that the cross-linking of the hydrophobically-modified poly(acrylamide) is less sensitive to the concentration of divalent ions ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ).

The structure of another hydrophobically-modified poly(acrylamide) where the hydrophobic modification takes the form of replacing about 1 mole percent ( $M/(M+N)=0.01$ ) of the acrylamide units with the hydrophobic monomer N-decylacrylamide is:



This polymer can also be cross-linked using metal ions (Cr(III), Zr(IV)) and organic molecules (hexanal).

- 5 An additional feature of hydrophobically-modified polymers such as (d) and (e) is that they can be prevented from cross-linking in contact with hydrocarbon. The prevention of cross-linking can arise from two possible mechanisms. Firstly, the larger organic
- 10 cross-linker can be removed from the polymer solution by solubilisation in the contacting hydrocarbon. The cross-linker hexanal, which is solubilized by the hydrophobically-modified polyacrylamide, is readily soluble in hydrocarbon and can be extracted from the polymer solution. Secondly, the solution of
- 15 hydrophobically-modified polymer can partly solubilize the hydrocarbon which itself can be sufficient to prevent cross-linking. Thus a solution of hydrophobically-modified poly(acrylamide) with the metal ion cross-linker such as Cr(III) or a small water-soluble cross-linker such as formaldehyde can
- 20 be prevented from cross-linking when mixed with hydrocarbon.

## CLAIMS

1. A hydrophobically modified water soluble polymer capable of being chemically cross-linked so as to produce a stable gel  
5 for blocking a water-bearing formation from a hydrocarbon-producing well, characterized in that the polymer is essentially linear, thus defining a polymeric backbone, and hydrophobic groups are located at random positions along the backbone.  
10
2. The polymer of claim 1, comprising 0.5 to 5 mole per cent of a hydrophobic monomer.
3. The polymer of claim 1, comprising functional groups capable  
15 of being chemically cross-linked, said groups being part of a hydrophilic section of the polymer.
4. The polymer of claim 1, comprising functional groups capable of being chemically cross-linked, said groups being part of a  
20 hydrophobic section of the polymer.
5. The polymer of claim 1, having a molecular weight of 50,000 or more.
- 25 6. A composition for selectively blocking water bearing formations from a hydrocarbon producing well comprising a polymer in accordance with claim 1 and a chemical cross-linking agent.
- 30 7. The composition of claim 6, wherein the chemical cross-linking agent is organic.



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8. The composition of claim 6, wherein the chemical cross-linking agent is an aldehyde or aldehyde derivative comprising at least 5 carbon atoms.
- 5 9. The composition of claim 6, wherein the chemical cross-linking agent is hexanal or heptanal.

## ABSTRACT

The use of a hydrophobically modified water soluble polymer is  
5 described capable of being chemically cross-linked so as to  
produce a stable gel for blocking a water-bearing formation from  
a hydrocarbon-producing well. The polymer is essentially linear  
having hydrophilic side groups located at random positions along  
its backbone.